LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Germany and Austria Take a Ticket in the Great Egyptian Lottery.

ABDUL HAMID'S

Ayoob Khan Besieged by His Troops at Herat.

MR. AFFABLE HAWK IN FRANCE.

Archduchess Christine Resigns One Throne to Gain Another.

THE NEW NAPOLEONIC LEGEND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Nov. 8, 1879. The United States steamer Alliance sailed

from Madeira October 30. The French revenue for the ten months of the present year ending with October exceeds the stimates by 123,000,000f. ·

The Viceroy of India telegraphs as follows:-"Ayoob Khan, Governor of Herat, is said to be practically imprisoned in the citadel by his The Berlin Post understands that the rumon

long current representing the Czarewitch as violently anti-German in feeling are absolutely unfounded A despatch from Paris to the Times says that the Hesse Landtag has rejected a bill for the sale of the Main and Weser Railway to Prussia,

though the line does not pay.

The statement published in yesterday's papers that another Cabinet council would be held on that morning is incorrect. Several Cabinet

Ministers left town on Thursday night. The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind is aground in the Suez Canal, causing a suspension of traffic. Later despatches announce that the canal is reopened.

A duel was fought on Wednesday at Pessac, near Bordeaux, between a writer on a republican newspaper and a clerical journalist, in which the former received a sword thrust in the

Sir Robert Carden yesterday adjourned the Labouchère case for a fortnight, pending the argument concerning the writ of mandamus, which is sought by the defendant from the Court of Queen's Bench.

The Frankfort Journal's correspondent at Darmstadt says according to trustworthy intelligence the bethrothal of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the daughter of the deceased King of Hanover has been settled in principle if not formally agreed upon.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says: "Prince Bismarck is suffering from the effects of a long period of hard work, and he is not likely to experience much relief until he observes the advice of his physicians, enjoining perfect rest and quiet for a considerable time." A Pesth despatch to the Standard reports that

Count Szapary, of the Ministry of the Interior, has sent a challenge to Deputy Pazmandy, who asked him in the Lower House whether the re-ports that he (Szapary) or his relatives had sold obligations which have since decreased in value were true. Count Szapary declared that the reports were false. Herr Pazmandy has accepted the challenge on condition that Count Szapary proves that the reports are untrue. EMPEROR AND CZAR.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times sends the following:-"It seems pretty certain that the Czar will visit the Emperor William at no distant date; the North German Gazette says this month.'

RUSSIANS IN TURKESTAN. The Cabul correspondent of the Standard says :- "It is reported here that a Russian force has left Charjooee, sixty-five miles southwest of Bokhara and is marching against the Tokka-Turkomans. The Ameer's troops in Turkestan have mutinied and reached the Bamian Pass. but it is believed they intend surrendering their

PRINCE HOHENLOHE. The correspondent of the Times at Paris says

that the Vice Chancellorship of Germany has not yet been offered to Prince Hohenlohe, and that he is not likely to accept it if offered. The Post's despatch from Berlin says that Prince Hohenlohe personally does not wish to resign his post as Ambassador to France. The Times' Paris correspondent says Prince Hohenlohe has not agreed to succeed the late Herr you Billow. HERR BITTER'S BUDGET.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet yesterday there was debate on the first reading of the budget. Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, said information received from the various provinces confirmed the reports of an improvement in trade. He further said that before assuming office he had come to a most comprebensive understanding with Prince Bismarck apon all questions relating to customs duty and taxation.

BONAPARTIST GOSSIP. The Gaulois says that the Princess Clotilde, on the advice of the King of Italy, has resolved to pass the winter in Paris. This announcement has occasioned much speculative gossip in the political circles of Prince Jerome Napo-The Bonapartists have nominated Marshal Canrobert as a candidate for Senator from the Department of Lower Charente. The election will take place on the 9th inst. The Paris Estafette devies the report that Prince Jerome Napoleon has surrounded himself with a complete diplomatic household and is taking on the airs of a competitor for the Presidency or the empire, and says the Prince is more retired than

ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINE. A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says:-"The renunciation by the Archduchess Marie Christine (the future Queen of Spain) of her rights to the Austrian succession will take place on the 18th inst., in the presence of all the archduchesses of the royal family, the members of the Privy Council, the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, the presidents of both houses of the two Parliaments and the Spanish Ambassador."

TURKEY'S REFORMS.

THE SULTAN ABOUT TO INITIATE REFORMS-EXTREMITY OF FINANCIAL DISTRESS-THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA BREAKS DOWN. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879. The correspondent of the Daily News at Constantinople telegraphs as follows :- "No official communication of an intention to send the British fleet to Turkish waters was made to the Porte, but the Porte, hearing of such

to such a step as unjustifiable and unfriendly. The Porte is considering the proposals of reforms in just the same way as during the last twelve months." A despatch from Vienna to the Standard says:-"Private letters from Constantinople confirm the reports of the ex-tremity of the distress in the financial matters of Turkey. Even the pilgrimage to Mecca, which has hitherto been provisioned at the expense of the government, is unable to get any assistance, an event which has never before occurred since the establishment of the Ottoman Empire." It is expected that the Sultan will shortly issue a hatt ordering the immediate commencement of internal reforms.

EGYPT'S FRIENDS.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA TAKE A HAND IN THE ORIENTAL RUBBER-A QUIET WHIST PARTY FOR SMALL STAKES

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 7, 1879. A despatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Ga zette says :- "The understanding between Germany and Austria extends to the Egyptian question. It is announced that the two governments will proceed conjointly in whatever measures are taken for the protection of the interests of the Egyptian bondholders."

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN EGYPT-REPRESENT ING THE UNITED STATES ON THE COMMIS-SION OF LIQUIDATION.

CAIRO, Oct. 19, 1879. No little surprise has been caused here in official circles by the persistent denials by the American papers of the fact that the United States has demanded to be officially represented upon the Egyptian Commission of Liquidation. The news is nevertheless true. As early as last summer Secretary Evarts telegraphed to the Acting Consul General here to make this demand of the Egyptian government. The demand was formally made last August. The Khedive has now returned a favorable reply. He promises that when the Commission of Liquidation be established such person of sufficient financial experience as may hereafter be recommended by the United States government will be appointed a member of the commis The object of the commission is to accomplish what so many other commissions have at tempted during the last four years. It is expected to find out the actual financial state of Egypt and to declare what interest the country can pay on its dobt without unduly burdening the fellah and without starving the native employe. The comptrollers, two of whom are already named-Mr. Baring and Blignières-are to see that such M. de of interest is regularly paid. To realize the importance of the step taken by Secretary Evarts it must be borne in mind alize that the idea of this Commission of Liquidation not only originated with France and England, but, moreover, those two Powers have jointly pledged them selves to prevent, as far as they can, the represent tion on the commission of any other foreign Power. France and England, iu other words, are striving obtain the exclusive fluancial control of Egypt, COMMODORE BIDDLE'S STIPULATIONS.

It will be remembered that the treaty concluded by Commodore Biddle in 1830 with the Porte secures to the United States "all the rights, privileges and immunities which may be granted to the most favored nation." It was in the spirit of treaty that Secretary Evarts requested that exactly the same privileges granted to England in removing the London obelisk should be granted to the United States in removing the New lisk. It is in accordance with this treaty that the present demand was made, the granting of which by the Egyptian government seems not at all to please either France or England. The several positions of the European Powers in reference to the representa the United States on the Commission of Liquidation may be briefly stated as follows:-In the first place France claims that wherever financial interests of her citizens are concerned she has a right to political interference. She has already established this claim in Tunis, and is now pressing it in Egypt. The Crédit Foncier holds a vast quantity of Egyptian bonds. France insists that the interest due on the bonds shall be paid before any other debts. France, consequently, is strongly opposed to the representation on the commission of a Power like the United States, which has no financial interest at stake in Egypt. Second, England has been led by the Marquis of Salisbury into a stupid secret alliance with France concerning her action in Egypt. Although professing not to be influenced by Egypt's English creditors, she, together with France, has promoted measures the effect of which has been to wring the last plastre out of the fellah. ble "clear of all foreign politics and maintain it un-disturbed as part of the highway to India." The present British Ministry, therefore, look upon United States representation as downright posching on their preserves.

In the third place Germany and Austria have in-sisted upon the inviolability of the powers and privileges of the international tribunals in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1875. These two Powers have refrained from any interference in the internal affairs of Egypt, Bismarck evidently being aware that the logical conclusion of any such interference would be the military occupation of the country. They regard the United States representation with a somewhat jealous indifference. Fourth, Italy has acced vigorously against the exclusive intervention of France and England. She wishes to secure for herself as much control as possible in the administration of the country. She, accordingly, together with Russis, welcomes the United States as tending to lessen the exclusive induence of France and England. Fifth, the Egyp tians themselves have long been the victims of the jealousies and conflicting interests of European ountries. They have different views about the ad mission of a United States member of the commis-sion. All parties agree that the United States is the only nation that has yet appeared on the scene with out having selfish financial or political ends to attain; and they believe that the United States has no inducement to act in Egyptian affairs otherwise than honestly and tially. Those Egyptians who have becom reconciled to foreign interference, which they consider a necessary evil, will favor the intervention of the United States. But the national party in Egypt have by no means become reconciled to foreign interference. Cherif Pacha, the leader of this party, and some hundreds of the largest landowners have agreed to mortgage all their private property as a guarantee of the sure payment of the entire in debtedness of Egypt. In return for this sacrifice three conditions are demanded :- First, that there shall be no foreign interference of any kind in the internal affairs of Egypt; second, that all resident foreigners shall be taxed in exactly the same manner as the native Egyptians; third, that all foreign employes of the government shall be dis-missed unless they consent to be naturalized as Egyptian subjects. The motto of this party is Egypt for the Egyptians," and they warmly oppose the representation of the United States or any foreign power on the Commission. The above will be found to be an accurate summary of the state of diplomatic relations now existing in Cairo. The resuit of it all seems to be that the United States has at length made herself an important factor to be taken into account in the solution of the "Eastern Question," a problem becoming daily more enlarged and complicated.

THE GAME OF SPECULATION.

RISE AND PALL OF A LELGIAN COLONEL SEL-LERS-HOW M. PHILIPPART TURNED ALL HE TOUCHED TO GOLD-HIS COLLAPSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] London, Nov. 7, 1879.

A despatch from Paris to the Times saya: -- The difficulties which marked yesterday's Paris Bourso have not yet been surmounted. At the opening there was much hesitation and fear of catastrophe, Porte, but the Porte, hearing of such but later on rumors of a quiet arrangement reas-an intention, made inquiries and objected sured the market. The directors of the Banque

garding M. Phitippart's speculations, and will inter vene in the settlement of the difficulties resulting from them. The Banque Européenne seems to have been advised that it stands by law responsible for its chairman's operations It is stated that M. Philippart has resigned the chairmanship of the banque and that an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders would be held as soon is possible. It was toward the end of 1874 that M Philippart burst like a meteor on the financial hori zon of Paris. He created the Barque Franco-Hol-landaise, became 'president' of the Credit Mobilier, and attached himself to many other companies. He came to grief and was declared a bankrupt both at Paris and Brussels, his liabilities amounting to 28,000,000 of francs. Four years clapsed. That catastrophe was sinking into oblivion when M. Philippart reappears. It was noised about that he had settled with his creditors, not in cash, but by showing them that he had acted with sincerity, had not enriched himself at their expense and had worked conscientiously, but had succumbed to a condition against him of the great railway com-panies, who sought to prevent him from grouping all the small lines into a seventh great company. His creditors believed him and absolved him, and he reappeared in the financial world. He created a new bank—the Banque Européenne. He was em-powered to raise its capital to 100,000,000f., and issued the shares at a considerable premium. He made no promises. He simply reminded the public that it was he who invited it to subscribe. His first issue was of 40,000 shares of 500f. nominal, at 700f. They were subscribed four times over. A general meeting, held at Brussels, authorized him to con tinue his issues, and 17,000,000f, entered the coffera of the Banque Europeenne. Then he commenced a kind of race against Bourse speculations. Philip-part bought an enormous number of shares of the Crédit Mobilier, the chairmanship of which he wished to recover. His name was mixed up with a variety of schemes, and, short, he shone more brilliantly than ever, and as if endowed with financial ubiquity. At the set tlement of October 15 it was whispered that some difficulties had impeded his operations and that he had to pay very dearly for money. The settlemen however, passed over. Four days ago he announced to the Board of the Banque Europeenne that the coming settlement would be difficult; that he found it hard to raise money, and that he was going to Liège, in Belgium, to procure some. He started, and news from him was anxiously expected; but two days passed without tidings On Tuesday evening the Europeenne Board met. A telegram was sent him. There was no reply. The banque's legal advisers were sent for, and the state of things examined into. Philippart's liabiliof france, but the banque held an enormous quantity of Crédit Mobilier shares, and it reckoned its shares in the purchase of the Grand Hôtel and the Hôtel Scribe as an asset of three or four millions of francs The position of the banque was therefore good on the condition of the bonds it held not being thrown or the market. The statutes provided that no operation of Philippart should bind the con inless indorsed by two directors. The Board de cided that it had not accepted the responsibility of Philippart's Bourse operations. On the Board's decision and Philippart's disappearance becoming known on the Bourse the effect was like a thunde Philippart was "execrated," as it is called the balance due by him reaching 6,800,000f. On Thursday evening it was affirmed that a compromis was about to be effected between the Banque Euro péenne and the brokers on a basis to be agreed upon so as to make the best of the affair.

Européenne have reconsidered their position re

MEXICO.

DIAZ TAKES FIRM GROUND IN THE PRESIDEN TIAL ELECTION-MINISTER FOSTER'S RECEP

TION. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 30, 1879. President Diaz has taken firm ground agains official intrigues in the coming election. He has caused circulars to be issued, directed to all government employés throughout the Republic, ordering them to abstain from all participation in election and has recommended to the members of the Cabinet

and has recommended to the members of the Cabinet the enforcement of this order in each department. Some newspapers violently censure the measure as a restriction of the rights of voters.

It is doubted whether the Tohuantepec Railway will become an accomplished fact, as the government is not fulfilling all its agreements.

The couriesy and friendly demonstrations with which Mr. Foster, the United States Minister, has been received everywhere during his trip through the country have been acknowledged by him in a cordial letter to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, expressing his thanks and also his gratification that the people, despite the efforts of certain politicians and journals, manifest a growing feeling of friendahip for the United States.

It is said the Convention of Governors of States, held in the capital, decided not to select a Presidential candidate, but insisted on a complete change of

candidate, but insisted on a complete change of Congress has transacted no business of importance

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 7, 1879. General satisfaction is felt here with the bill for the abolition of slavery, which was read in the Senate at Madrid on the 5th inst. It offends only some

irreconcilables among the slaveholders and liberals JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Oct. 30, 1879. Since my last letter the rains have entirely ceased and communication with the country districts has been re-established. The accounts received from all parts of the island confirm the belief that had been entertained here that the rain was general, but it was also proved that the mountain ranger which traverse the island had arrested the clouds and compelled them to discharge the bulk of their contents on their southern side. The loss of human of the lofty range of the Blue Mountains. Within this district, perhaps embracing 420 square miles or less than one-tenth of the area of the island, the havor was frightful. In one settlement (or "dis trict," as they say here), called Dallas Castle, forty lives were lost. Lower down toward the sea a village known as Taylor's Piece was washed village known as Taylor's Piece was washed away by the sudden rising of two rivers which spread over the country lying between them, united their swollen streams and swept on to the sea with resistless force. Even yet it is not known with certainty how many people lost their lives during the flood, but the number is generally estimated at something near one hundred. The loss of property and damage to the roads was, of course, very great. Both coffee and pimento growers have suffered severely, while the peasant cultivators of "provisions" (i. c., vegetables, generally indigenous) have in very many cases lost their crops. The natural consequence of this last is that the price of yams, plantains, coca, &c., has risen very much, and it is feared that much suffering will be entailed upon the poorer residents of the towns which draw their supplies from the inundated districts. As soon as the first shock of the calamity had passed away measures were set on foot to collect money to relieve the distress that it induced, and it is extremely pleasant to be able to record that churches, clubs, mercantile firms and private individuals all have contributed and are contributing liberally to the relief fund.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE. '

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879. By direction of the Secretary of War First Lieutenant F. C. Grugan, Second artillery, acting signal officer, is appointed to act as inspector on certain public horses, reported to be permanently un-serviceable, and for which First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, Fourth artillery, acting signal officer at Fort Whipple, Virginia, is responsible. First Lieutenant LawrenceL. Bruff, Ordnance Department, is ordered to Lawrence L. Bruff, Ordnance Department, is ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer, Rock Island Arsenal, Rilinois. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, Fourth artiflery, has been extended for six months, and his resignation has been accepted by the President to take effect February 15, 1880. Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, has been granted to First Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, Seventeenth infantry.

The court martial sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant Charles W. Merritt, Ninth cavalry, has been approved by the President. The sentence is dismissal from the service.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7, 1879. The Thirteenth infantry left for New Orleans this

A Terrible Accident at Kansas City, Mo.

BUILDINGS FALL AND TAKE FIRE.

One Hundred Girls and Boys Shut in the Ruins.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 7, 1879. About one o'clock this afternoon one of the most terrible accidents, resulting in a disastrous fire and loss of life, occurred at the corner of Main and Second streets, in this city. The premises were occu pied by J. F. Corle & Son as a wholesale manufac tory of crackers and candy, who employed about two hundred hands, mostly girls and boys. At the hour above mentioned, as the employes were returning to their work from dinner, the wall between Nos. 204 and 206' fell with a terrible crash, carrying with it Nos. 202, 204 and 206, and in the wreck nearly one hundred persons. A panic ensued among all who were in the stablishment. A rush for the doors was made. Suddenly the brick walls between Nos. 202 and 204 gave way. The second floor was first to fall, and it fell with a crash, burying several persons in the ruins. Then the third floor and the roof of the second and part of the floor and root of the third building fell upon the first floor. The rear part of the first floor next gave way. Part of the front walls of Nos. 202 and 204 fell back on the ruins. No. 200, the old Watkins Bank building, on the corner of Second and Main streets, stood firm,

THE KILLED AND INJURED. The killed, so far as known at this hour, are:-ANNIE BECKER.

JOHN SHULTICE. EMMA KEMPER.

MARY GOEPPER. EDDY MCCONNELL. LOUISE HUMMELL.

TWO UNKNOWN BOYS. The wounded are:-

NELLIE CURTIN, terribly cut in chest and head, GEORGE SANDERS, arm broke and chest crushed. FRANK SHEPPARD, leg broken.

PANIC-STRICKEN EMPLOYES RUSHING OUT. From within the huge, tumbling wreck issued the terror-stricken occupants, who mingled their screams and shricks with the crash of falling timpers and masses of brick. Hardly had the house fallon before the ruins took fire. The furnaces wer in full blast at the time of the accident and the dry building material was like tinder. A dense black smoke, through which the lurid flames shot up canopied the scene. At eighteen minutes after one o'clock a general alarm from the Second fire district was sounded, and the entire force of the Fire Department was quickly on the ground. In the meantime the scene within the building and about it was terrible. In the second story about thirty girls were cut off from the stairs by timbers blocking the doorway. They ran to the windows, and before any one could stop them several had jumped to the ground, receiving terrible wounds. At last the door to the stairway was battered down and the girls were released.

CAUGHT IN THE TERRIBLE PURNACE. The flames followed the fall of the building almost instantly, and in less than five minutes the whole was a mass of crackling timbers and hissing flames. The firemen worked like Trojans, as within could be heard the calls and prayers of the imprisoned girls and boys. The flames were so flerce, however, that nothing could be sone for nearly half an hour, and only one person, a girl, was leased alive. Of those caught when building tumbled at first it was thought that from ten to twenty persons were killed, but at a late hour all had been accounted for except eight, and four of these have already been taken out dead and are now at the Morgue, where is gathered an immense crowd of persons-mothers looking for daughters; fathers, sons; and sisters, brothers,

THE BUILDING OVERWEIGHTED The cause of the accident can hardly be arrived at, but it is supposed the great amount of stock on hand caused the walls to crumble. The building was three stories in height, built of perfectly safe, and had been in use by the Messrs. Corle for the manufacture of crackers two years. LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The total loss is placed at about \$70,000-\$20,000 on the buildings, \$23,000 on machinery, \$21,000 on stock, \$5,000 on furniture and fixtures-and is in

On Stock.
Manhattan, New York\$1,000
Manufacturers', Boston 1,000
Farmers', York, Pa 1,060
Peoples', Newark, N. J 1.000
German-American, New York 2,400
Hamburg, Bremen 2,000
Phœnix, Brooklyn 2,400
North American, Philadelphia 3,000
Penn Fire, Philadelphia 2,500
Merchants', St. Joseph 2,000
American, Philadelphia 2,400
La Caisse, Paris
Communion, London \$2,000
Fireman's Fund, California 3,000
Imperial, London 3,000

RECOVERED HIS CHILD.

A DIVERCED MOTHER'S ADDUCTION OF HER SON-LONG SEARCH AND FINAL SUCCESS OF THE FATHER IN RECOVERING HIM - A NEW HUSBAND GAINED AND CHILD LOST. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nonwich, Conn., Nov. 7, 1879. In October of last year Mrs. J. De Trafford Black stone, a native of New York, visited this city and abducted from her divorced husband's home the

only fruit of their former union, a handsome curly headed boy but three years old, Young Black stone, who is the son of ex-Mayor Blackstone, of this city, was travelling in the West at the time, and upon receiving news of the theft of his child returned home, and has since used various means to recover him. The affair created much excitement at the time, as the Elackstone family are among the oldest and wealthiest in

created much excitement at the time, as the filackstone family are among the oldest and wealthiest in
Eastern Connecticut. The mother of the child was
a handsome actress when young Blackstone, seeing
her upon the stage in New York, became infatuated
with her and married her. The union was evidently
distasteful to each, for it was dissolved in less than
four years. News reached this city yesterday of
the second marriage of Mrs. Blackstone and of her
embracing the Jewish creed.

THE CHILD INCOVERED.

At half-past four this morning Mr. J. De Trafford
Blackstone arrived from New York, accompanied by
his long lost child. He was at once conveyed to his
residence on Washington street in a close carriage,
and the child was immediately placed in charge of a
nur-e, who is to keep him constantly in sight,
Much difficulty was experienced in discovering the
whereabouts of the child, who, it is said, was concealed for over six months in an uptown mansion
on Broadway, New York. It is not known whether
the mother is aware that her child has been retaken, as she was on her wedding tour when the boy
was found and removed yesterday.

DETERMINED TO DIE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] STRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879. A determined suicide occurred this morning in Montezuma, a village on the Eric Canal west of Syr acuse. George Keller, a German, cut his throat and then fired two bullets into his brain. He lived but a short time.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1879. Joseph Krunethal was arrested here to-night on telegram from the New York Chief of Police, charged with having forged his father's and uncle's name to checks amounting to about \$1,000. He has been in the city about a week and says he will make it all right when he gets to New York. GENERAL GRANT.

HE ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO PARTAKE OF PITTSBURG HOSPITALITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7, 1879. A committee from the Grant Club, of this city, having invited General Grant to come here, and he having accepted, elaborate preparations are being made for his reception, and he is to be fêted, dined, wined and glorified to the top of his bent during his stay.

A GOOD TIME PROMISED THE GENERAL IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7, 1879. In a private telegram General Grant says he will be in Louisville on the 10th of December. Citizens without regard to party are arranging for a reception.

INVITED TO WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Nov. 7, 1879. At a meeting of the Ohio County Veteran Associate tion last evening the president was authorized to extend to General Grant an invitation to visit this city and be the guest of the association during his stay.

THE GENERAL AND THE ARMY OF THE CUMBER LAND REUNION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1879. The following is the text of the letter of General Grant in reply to the invitation extended to him by the secretary of the Army of the Cumberland to be

the secretary of the Army of the Cumberland to be present at their reunion:—

PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21, 1879.
SIR—On my return from Oregon this morning I find your invitation for me to be present at the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on the 19th and 20th of November. I would like specially to be present at your next meeting to testify my profound respect and esteem for the worthy, patriotic and brave old soldler, General George H. Thomas, whose monument is to be unveiled on that occasion, but fear I shall not be able to do so. But I do not pronounce yet positivity that I will not be there. I have telegraphed to General Sherman to-lay on the same subject, saying I would be able to decide when I met him in Chicago one week before your meeting. Be assured if I am not there my desire to be will be as great as that of any one. Very truly yours,

To Colonel H. C. Connin, Secretary of the Local Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, Washington.

A FIGHT WITH ROBBERS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7, 1879. A special to the News from San Antonio says :-November 4 Captain Hall, with a squad of rangers "nd several citizens, anticipating an attempt to plunder Campbeil's store in Atascosa county, con cealed themselves in order to capture the robbers. During the night five men rode up and entered the store. Two of them secured the clerk, while the others began plundering the store. Hall and his party appeared and demanded the surrender of the robbers. The latter, however, fired on the rangers, wounding one citizen. Hall's men returned the fire, killing one robber, mortally wounding another and slightly wounding a third. The others escaped. "nd several citizens, anticipating an attempt to

DRY WEATHER.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1879. The continuous dry weather is causing considerable alarm in this section. Not more than half an inch of rain has fallen in over two months. The village reservoir, which is fed by a mountain stream, is so alarmingly low that the president of the water company, in order to guard against fires, has placed a powerful rotary pump in position, and will endeavor to supply the reservoir from the Delaware and Hudson Canal by forcing the water through twelve-inch mains for nearly a mile up a forty-foot grade.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICEB
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—1 A. M. Indications

For New England and the Middle States, warmer outheast to southwest winds, falling barometer and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the South Atlantic States, easterly to southerly winds, slight changes in temperature, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather and local rains through the southern portion.

For the Gulf States, warmer southerly winds, falling barometer and clear or fair weather during the day, followed in the western portions by local rains, colder north to west winds and rising barometer during Saturday night.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather during the day, with southeast to southwest winds and falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and slight changes in temperature For the Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather, with light rains in Oregon and Washington Territory.

The rivers will remain stationary. Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee and Section One.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-tour hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

parison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Henaud Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878. 1879. 1878. 1879. 1878. 1879.

3 A. M. 35 35 3:30 P. M. 45 50 6 A. M. 36 35 6 P. M. 41 47 9 A. M. 38 37 9 P. M. 40 44 12 M. 42 43 12 P. M. 40 43 Average temperature yesterday. 4134 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 39%

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, is at the Hoffman. Congressman Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, is at the New York. General James S. Negley, of Pittsburg, is at the St. Nicholas. Baron von Friesen, of Germany; ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell and A. J. Drexel, of Pennsylvania, and Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue, Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa. at the Windsor. Colonel M. J. Ludington, United States Army, is at the Park Avenue.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR-POSTAGE PREE

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD-NOW READY.

The WEEKLY HERALD for this week contains tele graphic news from all parts of the world, including General Cable News; Sudden Death of Senator Zaci Coandler: His Last Great Effort: Death of Major General Joseph Hooker; Plunging Through a Drawbridge; Miss Josephine Meeker's Narrative of He Captivity: The Result of the Elections: General Sherman's Annual Report; Utes and Apaches; Lady Dudley'y Diamonds; Death of Lady Gooch; Cardinali, the Circus Rider; Five Days Without Food; Fatal Fire Damp; General Grant's Travels; Queens of the Camera; The McDaniel-Phillips Shooting Case; Executions; An Alleged Plot; a sermon by Rev. Dr. Armitage, and a select story, entitled "Capturing the Burglars." It also contains ediorial articles; Personal Intelligence; Amusements; Religious, Scientific, Literary, Art and Sea Notes; Reviews of the Dry Goods, Horse, Cattle and Produce Markets; Financial and Commercial Reports; Agricultural and Sporting Matters; instructive articles for the ladies, and the most important events of the

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RUPTURE—ITS TREATMENT AND CURE.—Dr. J. A. SHERMAN, famous for the treatment and care of runture for the past chirty-five years, may be consulted at his principal office. 251 Broadway, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday of cache week and at his branch office, MR MR at. Boston, on Worknesday, Thursday and Priday, His book, Hustrated with had cases before and after cure, mailed to those who send 10 cents. WIGS, TOUPEES.-HIGHEST AWARD AT PARIS

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The wharves and lairs are situated in the city and close to the markets, are fitted up with every convenience and offer special advantages to the trade. The lairage and other charges are hoderate.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Bristol Docks traffe manager, Bristol, England.

By order of the Docks Committee.

F. B. GIRDLESTONE, Secretary, Docks Opprice, Bristol, England, September 24, 1879,

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WASHINGTON HOFEL, LINE ST., LIVERPOOL-W Extracts from visitor's book. To whom it may compare the company with a process of the washington Holes, in company with the washington the washington the company with the washington the washington may be company with the washington may be compared to the washington may be compared to the washington with the washington may be compared to the washington washington. Staffordshire. "Self and family very much pleased, Yours, J. K. Emmes (Fritz)." This magnificent resort for American travellers was reopened on June 7 by Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart, M. P., and Mr. A. M. Sallivan, M. P. About 120 gentlemon sat down to a splendid luncheon in the drining room, including the Hon. S. R. Packard, American Consal. The Washington Hotel is immediately facing the St. George's Hall, and is opposite the London and Northwestern Railway, and in close proximity to the other stations and piers. Visitors sending letter or postal card from America or Queenstown will be welcomed by the manager at Liverpoot.

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